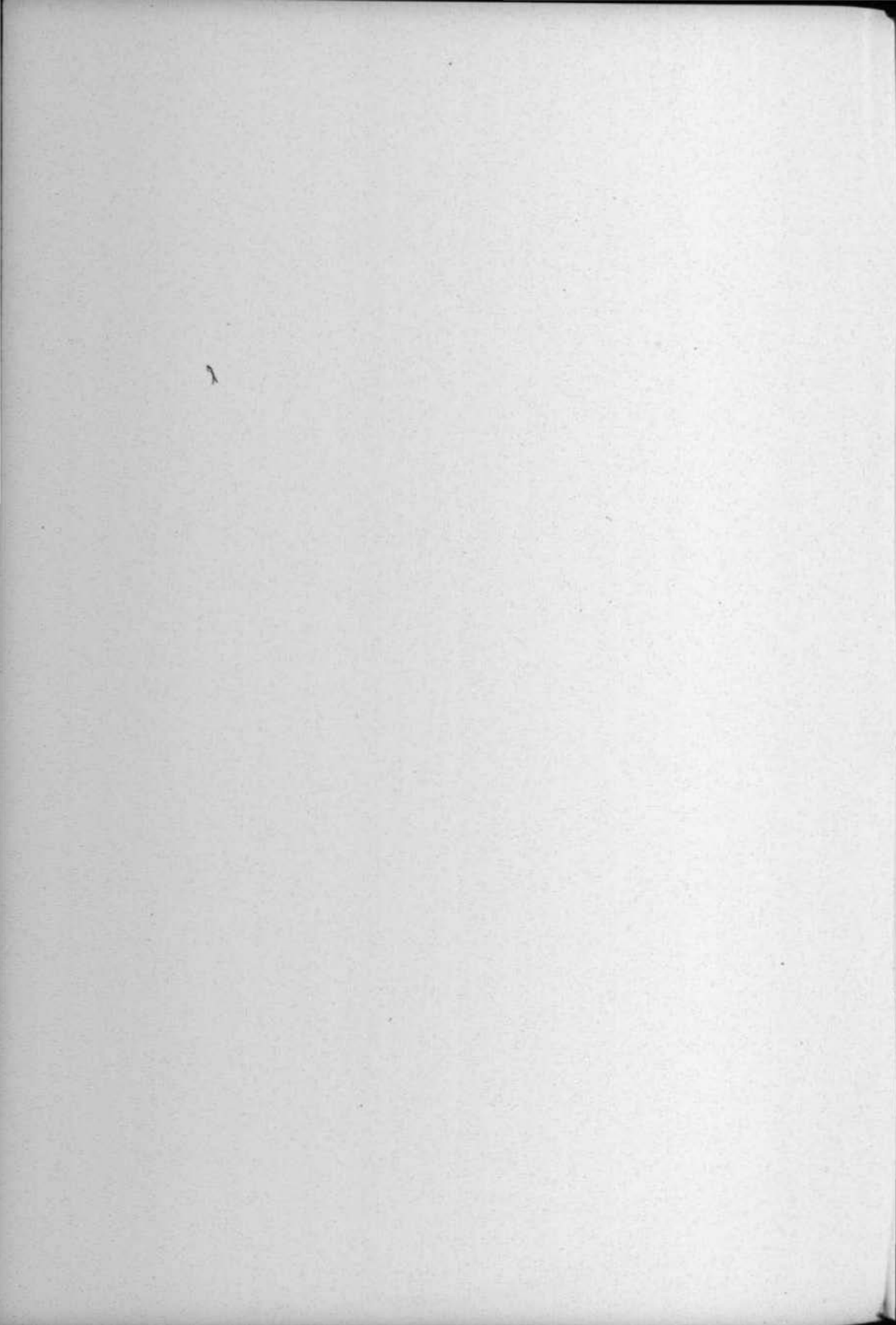


SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT
OF THE
FLORIDA STATE HOSPITAL
CHATTAHOOCHEE, FLORIDA



FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING
JULY 1, 1938 AND ENDING JUNE 30, 1940



GOVERNING BODY

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS

TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

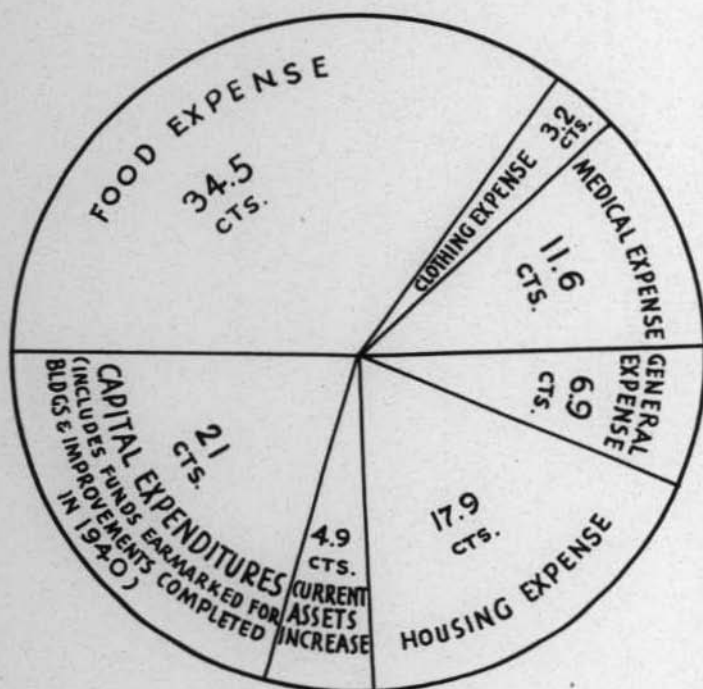
FRED P. CONE, Chairman	Governor
R. A. GRAY	Secretary of State
J. M. LEE	Comptroller
GEORGE COUPER GIBBS	Attorney General
NATHAN MAYO	Commissioner of Agriculture
W. V. KNOTT	Treasurer
COLIN ENGLISH	State Superintendent of Public Instruction
W. B. CONE	Secretary to the Board

J. H. THERRELL	Executive Officer
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Chattahoochee, Florida

EXPENDITURES—YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1939

\$1,507,300.28

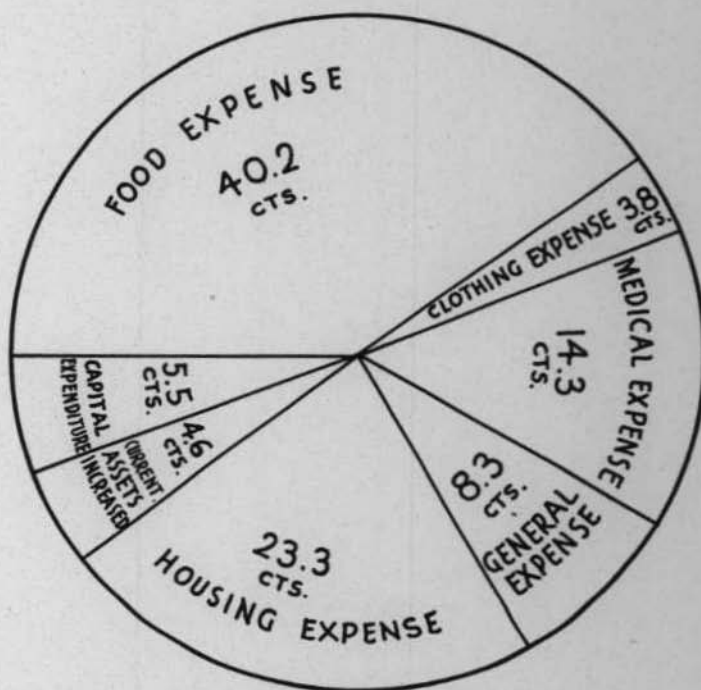
*Each Dollar Was Spent**for*

4,325 PATIENTS

854 EMPLOYEES

EXPENDITURES—YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1940

\$1,279,482.98

*Each Dollar Was Spent**for*

4,515 PATIENTS

888 EMPLOYEES

TRANSMITTAL

To the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions

Fred P. Cone, Governor—Chairman

Tallahassee, Florida

GENTLEMEN :

Transmitted herewith is report of the Florida State Hospital for the biennium July 1, 1938—June 30, 1940.

May I thank each member of your Board, each supervisor and employee of the hospital for their support and cooperation.

It has been the purpose of your superintendent to operate and direct the institution as a Hospital.

The Patient has been the first consideration. His care, comfort, treatment and restoration to society has been the objective around which all activities have centered.

AS OF JUNE 30, 1940

10,278	Acres of land is owned by the State for the operation of its hospital at Chattahoochee.
280	Buildings are in use by your Hospital.
4,613	Patients are present in the Hospital.
356	Patients are absent on furlough.
216	Prisoners are on assignment from the State Prison at Raiford for work at the Hospital.
896	Persons are employed by the Hospital in its various departments.
1,166	Is the number of dependents of our employed personnel.
\$2,268,827.61	Was expended for maintenance of the Hospital during the biennium.
\$.7021	Per patient per day has been the cost of maintaining your institution. This amount has fed, clothed, treated, nursed, furnished laundry, heat, light and water for the patients and employees, operated your farms,

and utilities, paid all salaries and wages and taken care of all expenses of every nature and kind except capital additions to the Hospital plant.

\$48.34 Has been the average monthly salary paid employees during this biennium.

This is a salary record of which we are not proud, but has been necessary on account of limited available funds.

2,090 Patients have been admitted to the Hospital during the past two years.

1,146 Patients have been furloughed or discharged as improved or restored during the two year period.

599 Patients have died in the two years, which is approximately 50% of the past ten year average death rate.

We need and recommend for the ensuing biennium.

\$1.00 Per patient, actually present, per day. This amount to cover all expenses except capital additions to plant.

Repairs to building for colored female patients.

Repairs, Receiving Hospital.

General Infirmary Repairs.

New Bath Rooms for Wards.

New Infirmary Building.

New Sewage Disposal Plant.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. THERRELL,
Superintendent.



GENERAL HOSPITAL

DEPARTMENT HEADS

J. H. THERRELL	Superintendent
P. L. LAING	Assistant to the Superintendent
W. D. ROGERS	} Chief Physician
RALPH E. STEVENS*	
W. G. MILES	Clinical Director
A. F. DOUGLAS	Chief Dentist
DORA FULGHAM	Supervisor of Nurses
ELSIE MOOG	Director, School of Nursing Education
ISABEL MAWHINNEY	Secretary to the Superintendent
F. D. PALSGRAAF	Cashier
J. L. DAVIS	Chief Engineer
G. B. KIRKLAND	Supervisor of Laundry
LILLIAN E. PERKINS	Occupational Therapist
F. C. PFAENDER	Fire Chief
JULES TERHELL	Horticulturist
RUTH FREY	Dietitian
MARTHA HILL	Supervisor of Infirmary
W. O. BELL	Manager of Commissary
DAN D'ALEMBERTE	Supply Clerk
EMMA GLASS	Supervisor of Sewing Room
H. C. MORGAN	Supervisor of White Men's Department
WILLIE KIRKLAND	Supervisor of White Women's Department
H. M. DEAN	Supervisor of Colored Men's Department
PEARL TRAMMELL	Supervisor of Colored Women's Department
J. M. GRIFFIN	Supervisor of Farm
NORMAN JAMES	Sanitary Supervisor
J. C. GISSENDANER	Chief Steward
J. M. SMITH	Captain of the Guard
CHAS. V. IMESON	Construction Supervisor
GLENN F. WRIGHT	Director of Recreation
LUCILLE ROOKS	Librarian

*Deceased

In Memoriam

On June 6, 1940, Doctor Ralph E. Stevens, Chief Physician of the Florida State Hospital, passed to the Great Beyond, and inasmuch as Doctor Stevens had given years of service to the Florida State Hospital, and inasmuch as he worked indefatigably for the good of the institution as a whole, not sparing himself in his effort to alleviate the suffering of those committed to his care, it is desired to recognize his ability as a member of the medical profession, his vigor and honesty in the pursuit of his duties, his cheerful and generous disposition toward his associates and our hospital family.

Therefore, this page is dedicated to his memory and our association with this outstanding friend of humanity.

In Memoriam

As it must to all men, death came to Hugh W. Ross, Sr., on the 14th day of July, 1939.

Mr. Ross was born in Inverness, Scotland, and lived in Chattahoochee for many years, serving the State as Supervisor of Construction at the Florida State Hospital.

He was a man of noble thoughts, high ideals, and purposes, a true and faithful friend. He was a Christian gentleman, a devoted husband, and a loving father. He was progressive in spirit and ever sponsored the best interests of the hospital and his community with a keen and energetic interest.

Therefore this page is respectfully dedicated by his associates to his memory.

HISTORICAL STATEMENT

The site chosen in 1876 for the establishment of the Florida State Hospital has a history reaching back to many of the early decisive episodes in the state's history. Near the junction where the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers form the Apalachicola, the location now occupied by the hospital, 240 feet above sea level, was for many years a strategic military point, forming the gateway from the Gulf to Georgia, Alabama and northern Florida. For a century Chattahoochee furnished the battle ground on which the French, the Spanish, the British, the Seminole Indians and the United States Government carried on a struggle for the occupancy of the surrounding territory. Many of the details remain obscure, but historical research is beginning to unfold the dramatic early story of Chattahoochee.

Held during the Seminole wars by the Indians, allied with negro freedmen and runaway slaves, the old fort at Chattahoochee was destroyed by Andrew Jackson, who followed by building a garrison for federal soldiers. In 1866 the arsenal and the surrounding land, part of which was in Georgia, were ceded by the federal government to the state of Florida and in 1876 converted into a state mental institution. Five of the main buildings of the hospital are over a hundred years old, having been erected in 1834. The tower of the fort remains a part of one of the ward buildings, the old magazine is now in use as a mattress factory, and General Jackson's residence serves as the superintendent's home.

The three score years which have passed since the establishment of the Florida State Hospital have seen its transformation from an "asylum" where the mentally ill were merely locked up for the protection of society, to a hospital applying modern therapeutic methods for the restoration of mental health. This process of change has gathered momentum in recent years, for the use of medicine in the treatment of mental diseases is a story of the past quarter century, and only during the last decade has such treatment been introduced to any extent in state hospitals.

At the same time that the institution has been extending its medical activities and raising its psychiatric standards, it has been necessary to expand the physical plant and equipment because of the rapid increase in patient population and because the old buildings are now becoming obsolete. During the past two years ten new buildings have been completed with the aid of federal funds, but there is still need, in some instances critical, for additional structures. It is the view of the present administration that the need for additional housing should not eclipse the neces-

sity of enlarging on the truly therapeutic functions of the hospital. The patient population can be reduced, and the necessity of a continuing building program can be obviated only by receiving and treating patients in the early stage of mental illness, restoring them to society, and relieving the state of the burden of their maintenance.

THE SCOPE OF THE INSTITUTION

The Florida State Hospital operates as an agency which undertakes the treatment of the mentally ill, their restoration to health and return to society. Its function is primarily medical and it is first of all a hospital. But with a population of 5,000 patients, 356 prisoners, and 900 employees with their dependents, living and working in some 280 buildings on a reservation of more than 10,278 acres, the hospital has the scope of a community demanding practically all the activities and services of a fair-sized municipality. Because of its relative isolation, the institution must be self-sustaining in many respects, hence the operation of numerous productive enterprises and the stocking of great quantities of supplies.

Something of the breadth of the hospital's work may be viewed in a list of the various departments operated in addition to the medical department and its sub-divisions:

Administration
Accounting Department
Trust Department
Post Office
Telephone System
Telegraph System
Radio System
School of Nursing Education
School of Medical Technology
Attendants' Training School
Library
Sanitary Department
Fire Department
Commissary
Drinkstand
Vegetable Farm
Poultry Farm
Dairy
Hog Farm
Canning Plant
Horticulture Department
Construction Department
Carpenter Shop
Saw Mill

Feed and Grist Mill
Power Plant
Electric Plant
Electric Shop
Water Works
Ice Plant
Foundry
Machine Shop
Plumbing Department
Garage
Mattress Factory
Sewing Room
Ward Supplies and Equipment
General Kitchen
Laundry
Occupational Therapy Department
Art Room
Recreation Department
Chaplain
Beauty Parlor
Barber Shop
Broom and Mop Factory
Diet Kitchen

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1939		YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1940	
CURRENT:				
Cash on Hand and in Bank.....	\$.....	\$ 11,711.45	\$.....	\$ 15,456.84
Accounts Receivable.....	9,950.99		13,146.03	
Less Reserve for Bad Accounts..	5,448.31	4,502.68	6,285.31	6,860.72
Due from Comptroller.....		2,525.90		18,019.60
State Treasurer:				
Replacement Fund.....	\$ 2,929.98		\$ 5,082.38	
Special Maintenance Fund.....	57,234.63	60,164.61	87,517.82	92,600.20
Inventories:				
Supplies.....	\$ 232,638.79		\$ 230,103.24	
Hogs.....	9,015.00		11,516.00	
Poultry.....	5,290.85	246,944.64	3,713.50	245,332.74
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS.....		\$ 325,849.28		\$ 378,270.10
DEFERRED CHARGES.....		96,308.90		99,496.59
SPECIAL BUILDING FUND (State Treasurer).....		270,738.80		.....

FIXED ASSETS:			
Land, and Improvements	\$	\$ 224,485.29	\$ \$ 257,409.52
Buildings and Structures	2,632,248.61		2,846,513.87
Less Depreciation Reserve	45,947.99	2,586,300.62	80,473.51 2,766,040.36
Machinery and Equipment	\$ 660,705.92		\$1,122,190.93
Less Depreciation Reserve	106,626.86	554,079.06	136,037.25 986,153.68
Groves and Orchards	\$ 6,973.50		\$ 6,973.50
Less Depreciation Reserve	539.34	6,434.16	623.04 6,350.46
Horses and Mules	\$ 5,870.00		\$ 5,747.50
Less Depreciation Reserve	1,156.62	4,713.38	1,628.09 4,119.41
Dairy Herd	\$ 14,167.00		\$ 14,702.50
Less Depreciation Reserve	2,688.36	11,478.64	2,732.44 11,970.06
Uncompleted Projects		127,385.37	
			14,004.89
TOTAL FIXED ASSETS		\$3,514,876.52	\$ 4,046,048.38
TOTAL—ASSETS		\$4,207,773.50	\$ 4,523,815.07
SURPLUS—Capital Investment		\$4,207,773.50	\$ 4,523,815.07

COMPARATIVE MAINTENANCE STATEMENT

FROM APPROPRIATIONS EXPENDED:

	* 1939			1940		
	Total Costs	Per Diem	Per Cent	Total Costs	Per Diem	Per Cent
Food—Total	\$ 519,345.09			\$ 527,716.89	\$.3193	.....
—Less Donations				12,829.75	.0077	.....
—Net Cost	\$ 519,345.09	\$.3290	46.45	\$ 514,887.14	\$.3116	44.75
Clothing	48,807.07	.0309	4.36	49,299.39	.0298	4.28
Medical	175,286.99	.1110	15.68	182,556.45	.1105	15.86
Administration and General	104,644.67	.0663	9.36	106,047.52	.0642	9.22
Housing	270,001.26	.1710	24.15	297,952.03	.1803	25.89
TOTALS	\$ 1,118,085.08	\$.7082	100.00	\$ 1,150,742.53	\$.6964	100.00
Average Number of Patients			4,325			4,515

SUMMARY OF NET SURPLUS INCREASES

	Increase in Current Assets and Deferred Charges	Increase in Special Building Fund (Treasurer) for PWA Projects	Increase in Fixed Assets	TOTAL NET INCREASE
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1939:				
FROM—				
Appropriations Expended.....	\$ 73,154.97	\$ 207,721.29	\$ 108,338.94	\$ 389,215.20
State Treasurer—Insurance Fund.....	24.98			24.98
Federal—State Funds (PWA projects).....		18,017.51	196,568.35	214,585.86
Current Assets to Special Building Fund.....	— 45,000.00	45,000.00		
Current Assets to Fixed Assets.....	— 946.74		946.74	
Special Building Fund to Fixed Assets.....		— 145,000.00	145,000.00	
TOTAL NET INCREASES.....	\$ 27,233.21	\$ 125,738.80	\$ 450,854.03	\$ 603,826.04
NET SURPLUS JULY 1, 1938.....	394,924.97	145,000.00	3,064,022.49	3,603,947.46
NET SURPLUS JUNE 30, 1939.....	\$ 422,158.18	\$ 270,738.80	\$ 3,514,876.52	\$ 4,207,773.50
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1940:				
FROM—				
Appropriations, Expended.....	\$ 58,825.79	\$.....	\$ 69,914.66	\$ 128,740.45
State Treasurer—Insurance Fund.....	2,152.40			2,152.40
Federal—State Funds (PWA Projects).....			200,102.59	200,102.59
Current Assets to Fixed Assets.....	— 4,337.00		4,337.00	
Special Building Fund to Fixed Assets.....		— 270,738.80	270,738.80	
Surplus Adjustments.....	— 1,032.68		— 13,921.19	— 14,953.87
TOTAL NET INCREASES (or decrease).....	\$ 55,608.51	\$— 270,738.80	\$ 531,171.86	\$ 316,041.57
NET SURPLUS JULY 1, 1939.....	422,158.18	270,738.80	3,514,876.52	4,207,773.50
NET SURPLUS JUNE 30, 1940.....	\$ 477,766.69	\$.....	\$ 4,046,048.38	\$ 4,523,815.07

PERCENTAGES TOTAL APPROPRIATION EXPENDITURES

	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1939		YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1940	
	Amount	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent
Food.....	\$ 519,345.09	34.5	\$ 514,887.14	40.2
Clothing.....	48,807.07	3.2	49,299.39	3.8
Medical.....	175,286.99	11.6	182,556.45	14.3
Administration and General.....	104,644.67	6.9	106,047.52	8.3
Housing.....	270,001.26	17.9	297,952.03	23.3
Current Assets—Increase.....	73,154.97	4.9	58,825.79	4.6
Capital Expenditures:				
Additions and Improvements.....	108,338.94*	7.2	69,914.66	5.5
Outlay, to Building Fund for Addi- tions and Improvements.....	207,721.29*	13.8	.....	.....
Totals from Appropriations....	\$1,507,300.28	100.0	\$1,279,482.98	100.0

SUMMARY OF PAY ROLL DISTRIBUTION

	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1939		YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1940	
	Amount	Average Number Employees	Amount	Average Number Employees
Food Expense.....	\$ 38,207.13	96.58	\$ 38,940.21	98.92
Medical Care.....	115,874.81	171.67	122,633.22	193.08
Administration and General....	58,173.77	63.33	61,284.14	66.67
Housing.....	125,759.51	311.25	132,245.21	318.08
Productive, Departments.....	157,856.86	211.17	159,434.68	211.00
TOTAL.....	\$ 495,872.08	854.00	\$ 514,537.46	887.75

THE PRODUCTIVE DEPARTMENTS

Efficiency and economy in the operation of the productive and maintenance departments are essential to the success of the institution in its main objective as a hospital. It has been undertaken during the biennial period now closing to reduce costs of production, to consolidate activities where increased efficiency will result, to expand profitable enterprises and curtail or abandon those found to be unprofitable. Cost accounting reports have indicated that measurable progress has been made toward this end during the two year period covered by the report, despite the increased cost of living due to the war and National Defense.

CONSTRUCTION

CHAS. V. IMESON, *Supervisor*

The Construction Department is maintained at the Florida State Hospital for the purpose of performing such light and heavy construction as is necessary to promote the welfare of the institution. In addition to doing light and heavy construction it is charged with the care and upkeep of all buildings, both institutional and residential, on the hospital property, and includes remodeling, repairing, and painting. It also maintains the records of land surveys and makes and develops plans for new engineering undertakings and handles the insurance records.

During the entire biennial period the carpenter and cabinet shops have been engaged in the work of manufacturing, fabricating, and producing all sash, sash frames, doors, and door frames used in the maintenance and repair of hospital buildings. The cabinet section of the carpenter shop produces such articles as cabinets, desks, tables, chairs, benches, and other articles of wood common to hospital use.

During the first part of the present biennium most of the work done by the Construction Department was concrete and brick. However, during this year there was cut from hospital property and produced in our own saw mill, 191,836 feet of lumber, in addition to outside purchases in maintaining the plant. In the last half of the year 1939 the saw mill was reworked and additional facilities provided, and during the first half of 1940 we cut from hospital property, sawed and planed 517,638 feet of lumber. It is believed after making certain other repairs that this mill will be able to take care of the lumber needs for the institution.

HEAVY CONSTRUCTION undertaken and completed by the department during the biennium included grading, draining and terracing the recrea-

tion yards for white men and colored men and women, together with the construction of summer houses and toilet facilities in the yards of the colored departments; also the construction of new cyclone fences, and the planting of trees around the recreation yards of the two colored departments. In addition to this all the old wooden, unsanitary floors of the dining rooms used for white patients at the general kitchen were torn out, filled in, and new concrete, terrazzo-finished floors were installed, as well as reworking one of the dining rooms used for the white women into a cafeteria for the use of employees; the construction of a modern concrete, screened, fire-proof room for trash and swill in the rear of the general kitchen, and the construction of a modern, fire-proof, screened vegetable house, with concrete sanitary floors for the preparation of vegetables for the general kitchen. During this period the Dental Clinic had additions made thereto, with a reworking of the old portion of the building, which presently constitutes one of the finest Dental Clinics to be found in any institution. Also there was undertaken and completed a new fire-proof dining room, with terrazzo floors, with more than 10,000 feet of floor space, for the ladies of the white women's department. Also during this period Wards O and S of the white women's department were completely reconditioned, old wooden floors torn out, all woodwork and walls painted, and new concrete floors laid, covered with asphalt tile. In addition approximately 150 feet of brick and concrete duct for steam lines have been constructed. Several transformer vaults of brick and concrete construction have been built.

STREETS AND ROADS

In addition to the heavy construction work undertaken by this department, we are very much indebted to the Road Department for repairs to the roads and streets of the institution, and the construction of some one and a half miles of new gravel and asphalt roads.

LIGHT CONSTRUCTION during the biennium has made much needed repairs to twenty-two of the residential buildings occupied by the personnel of the hospital, in addition to building a new dining room in connection with the First Offenders' Camp in Jackson County, reworking of the Superintendent's Offices, and the repairing and setting up as offices twelve rooms in the new general hospital for occupancy of the Chief Physician, Clinical Director, medical records and Chief Nurse, and the building of a storage barn at the dairy.

In addition thereto a crew of three to five men have been regularly employed doing the necessary painting, using approximately 5,000 gallons of paint, in a program of sanitation and beautification.

Another crew of three to five men have been engaged during this period in minor repair jobs, looking after wire screens, broken glass, locks, doors, floors, and other odd jobs that constantly require attention in maintaining the buildings of the institution. The broom and mop factory produce the brooms and mops used in the institution.

All the buildings that were severely damaged by the storm of April 7, 1940, have been repaired.

ENGINEERING

J. L. DAVIS, *Chief Engineer*

All needs of the institution which are mechanical in nature are handled by the engineering department, under which function the steam and electric plants, water works, refrigerating plant, plumbing department, foundry, machine shop, garage, electric shop, telephone system, radio and sprinkler systems.

Steam and electric current are furnished for heat, cooking, laundry, sterilizing, and for driving various machinery over the institution.

Through the aid of Public Works Administration the steam, electric and ice plants have been converted into a modern plant. A new 40,000 pound per hour, 425 pounds operating pressure B & W boiler equipped with pulverizer and accessories has been added to the steam plant. Our steam plant now consists of 2—520 HP B & W boilers, 1—300 HP B & W boiler, 1—500 HP Erie City boiler, all operating at 175 pounds working pressure, and the new boiler operating at 425 pounds pressure.

An 185 ft. radial brick stack has been added to take care of the new boiler.

A new 750 KW turbo generator operating at 425 pounds pressure and exhausting steam at 100 pounds pressure for use at new laundry, has been installed.

Our electric plant now consists of the following:

- 1—600 KW turbo-generator
- 1—750 KW turbo-generator
- 1—250 HP Skinner Unaflo Engine driving 168 KW generator operating at 175 pounds pressure, and
- 1—new turbo-generator operating at 425 pounds pressure.

The delivered cost of electric current has been reduced from .0134 per KWH to .0106 per KWH, which if maintained should result in a saving on distributed current of \$12,427.52 per year.

A saving of \$20,000.00 per year has been effected through the reduction in price of coal and freight rates obtained during the previous biennium. This resulted from providing for the alternate use of fuel oil with our new equipment.

The institution has heretofore maintained two complete and separate water systems, and through the aid of the Public Works Administration a modern water filtering plant of 1,500,000 gallons per day capacity is being constructed and when put in operation will combine the two systems. Two 500,000 gallon capacity steel water storage tanks have been added for use with this system.

The ice plant has been reconditioned with the addition of one new compressor. The steam driven units have been changed to electric driven units. The cold storage rooms at power plant have been changed from ammonia to freon gas.

Ice consumption has been reduced due to the installation of electric water coolers and electric refrigerators throughout all hospital buildings.

The foundry and machine shop cast and finished 87,749 pounds of iron, brass and aluminum and kept repaired and operating all machinery over the institution.

The plumbing and electric departments have maintained all piping, fixtures, wiring and plumbing, and installed all new work not handled by contract.

The garage has maintained all transportation.

PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION

As the biennium closes we have under construction, through aid granted by the Public Works Administration, a new water treatment plant, two new water storage tanks with a combined capacity of 1,000,000 gallons, a new ice plant, a new cold storage plant, together with provision for reconditioning our existing cold storage capacity and the installation of circulating ice water in all the patient buildings and dormitories.

When completed these projects will greatly add to the comfort and convenience of our hospital family, and the efficiency of operating the institution.

THE FARM

J. M. GRIFFIN, *Supervisor*

During the present biennium we have cultivated 2,691 acres, some fifty odd acres less than during the preceding similar period, but with more satisfactory results and a much augmented production. The period has seen many improvements on the farm, new ditches opened, old ditches cleared out, fence rows cleared of briars and bushes, many miles of terracing done, barns and farm houses repaired and repainted. Forty acres additional have been put under irrigation, making us less subject to drought and giving us a more constant supply of fresh vegetables. Pastures have been plowed and put in better grazing condition for the dairy herd, new pastures have been plowed, harrowed, limed and sown to red clover, white clover, Dallas grass and lespedeza.

Other improvements consist of:

- 3 Barns and 1 crib constructed
- 1 Barn constructed for dairy
- 1 Trench silo for dairy
- 2 Pump houses constructed
- 2 Tool houses constructed
- 2 Barns repaired
- 6 Miles of new fencing, including 2,000 acres for hog pasture
- 1 Cow lot constructed for dairy, also refenced about 400 acres using old wire
- 10 miles of old fence repaired
- 16 Chicken houses constructed for chickens transferred to Jackson County
- 40 Acres of new land cleared
- 21 Acres planted in slash pine, about 71% of which are living
- Repaired all cattle gaps and gates
- All hospital land in Jackson County now under fence except 200 acres, which we expect to fence.
- All hospital land in Gadsden County now under fence except 600 acres; it is expected to fence 200 acres of this for hog pasture
- About 800 acres of Georgia land under fence.

In fact, the farm operations, the dairy herd, the hog and chicken ranches, the canning factory, have enabled us to furnish a larger and more diversified diet throughout the institution, while aiding in holding

down the per capita cost. The farm production as indicated below, has helped to offset loss of discounts and added carrying charges by our creditors:

PRODUCTION AT MARKET VALUE

Farm:

Totals

Fresh Vegetables	2,147,969 lbs.	\$46,706.15	
Potatoes, Irish	118,083 lbs.	1,939.63	
Potatoes, Sweet	261,617 lbs.	3,275.41	
Syrup (1938-39) discontinued	9,568 gals.	2,679.04	
Corn	15,692 bu.	10,055.64	
Pecans	2,544 lbs.	305.28	
Pears	461 bu.	266.17	
Watermelons	941 only	94.10	
Cantaloupes	75 bu.	98.73	
Hay	7,409 bales	3,704.50	
Ensilage	795 tons	3,453.00	
			\$72,577.65

Hog Farm:

Head lbs.

Fresh Pork—				
issued for use	1,528	227,986		
Cured Ham &				
Bacon for use		1,187		
Hogs sold	145	29,360	258,533 lbs.	\$23,942.25 \$23,942.25
Note: Hog inventory has increased				
605 head—raised in addition to				
above number used and sold. In-				
ventory 6/30/40—1,619 Head.				

Dairy:

Milk produced	285,710 gals.	\$82,855.90	
Beef issued—			
for use	39,637 lbs.	\$4,113.85	
Veal issued—			
for use	2,792 lbs.	391.41	
Beef cattle			
sold (33)	23,285 lbs.	1,143.86	65,714 lbs. \$5,649.12
Calves and hides sold.....			\$497.65 \$89,002.67

Poultry:

Eggs produced	47,610 doz.	\$10,178.68	
Chickens issued—for use (9,003) head	19,613 lbs.	4,164.21	
Turkeys—issued for use (130) head	1,647 lbs.	419.03	\$14,761.92

Note: Chicken inventory has decreased 3,404 head; therefore, this number included in issues, but not actually raised during this biennium.

TOTAL \$200,284.49

Canning Plant:

The canning plant canned 77,207 No. 10 cans of vegetables and fruits during the biennium and prepared 11,032 lbs. for the kitchens. A portion of the fruits were donated by the Government Surplus Commodity Corporation, the remainder coming from our farm and horticultural departments, and included in farm and horticultural issues.

Grist Mill:

The grist mill operated in connection with the farm, produced 388,174 lbs. of meal from corn issued from the farm.

HORTICULTURE

JULES TERHELL, *Supervisor*

The two year period covered by this report has seen the campus of the institution transformed into one of real beauty and outstanding attractiveness, due to draining, terracing, sodding and shrub planting carried on by the horticultural department under the supervision of Mr. Jules Terhell.

The lawn area has been increased to almost two hundred acres. The foundation plantings and ornamental shrubs now on the campus number between 3,500 and 4,000, rose bushes 1,796, gladiolas 23,250, azaleas 882, and camellias 45. More than 200,000 cut flowers have been distributed during the biennium to the various wards and buildings of the hospital, and more than 500 palms of various varieties lend beauty to the streets, drives and parks of the institution.

In addition to the above this department looks after the pecan orchards, fruit trees, grape vineyards and orange grove. At market value, the production for the biennium has been:

Pears produced—issues	2,492 bu.
Grapes produced—issues	50 bu.



LANDIS HALL — NURSES' HOME

Satsumas produced—issues	997 bu.	3,539 bu.	\$2,401.26	
Corn produced		1,350 bu.	840.00	
Irish potatoes produced		105 bu.	92.16	
Pecans produced		9,156 lbs.	1,073.26	\$4,406.68

DIETARY DEPARTMENT

J. C. GISSENDANER, *Chief Steward*

RUTH FREY, *Dietitian*

General Kitchen:

Major improvements made in the General Kitchen in the two year period now ending not only increased the efficiency of this unit but placed emphasis on the treatment of certain physical ailments with food high in specific vitamins. The use of a larger quantity of fruits and vegetables, over 20 per cent increase in milk and cheese, and a greater variety of meats furthered this improvement in the diet. A larger variety of bakery products made the meals more palatable. The United States Government donated considerable quantities of apples, oranges, grapefruit and butter.

For the better care of the large quantities of meats, fruits and vegetables needed for the 16,000 meals served each day a new cold storage of 3,500 sq. ft. was added. New equipment was installed for refrigerating the old storages. In conjunction with the cold storages a new ice cream plant was added, a new meat cutting room was constructed and the storeroom was enlarged. A new diet pantry, trash room, swill room and toilet and locker room for employees were constructed.

Part of the overcrowding in the white women's dining room was eliminated by the completion of a dining room with a capacity of 1,000 persons. One of the old dining rooms was renovated and made into a cafeteria. Three hundred white women are now being served cafeteria style, which is a decided improvement. An employees' cafeteria was completed, which is more conducive to a satisfied personnel with its more attractive atmosphere than the old dining room. The old dining room for employees was remodeled for white men patients, thus eliminating more overcrowding.

An intercommunicating telephone system was installed for closer cooperation between the dining rooms and the kitchen. Circulating ice water equipment was installed in all dining rooms, providing better service for the patients.

In addition to the physical plant and the diet improvements the record system provides for a closer supervision of the serving of patients, speeding the meal service and eliminating waste.

Diet Kitchen:

The institution's general hospital of more than 400 beds is served by a diet kitchen, under the supervision of a registered dietitian. Food is conveyed to the various wards in electric heated carts, each hospital ward having been equipped with a serving room and a steam operated dishwasher. In these serving rooms, the trays are served under the direction of a graduate nurse. Special diets are sent out in carts and are delivered directly to the bedside of the patient, allowing a choice in the food selected. Underground tunnels connecting the three general hospital buildings have made it possible to serve the food in this manner.

The purchase of new carts and the construction of additional cold storage space have aided in the administration of the diet kitchen. Construction has been completed on a new, modern diet kitchen, completely equipped, which will be put into use in the near future.

The dietitian and the assistant dietitian serve as instructors in dietetics and diet therapy for the nurses' training school, and supervise the practical experience which the students acquire by working in the diet kitchen.



FIRE DEPARTMENT

F. C. PFAENDER, *Chief*

A modern fire department is maintained which consists of three pieces of apparatus:

One quadruple combination type which carries 257 feet of ladders, 500 gallon per minute pump, 700 feet of 2½ inch hose, 150 gallon water tank connected with booster pump, and all other small equipment and tools needed in combating fires of different types.

One triple combination which carries 1,250 feet of 2½ inch hose, 500 gallon per minute pump, 150 gallons of water connected with a booster pump, ladders and other small equipment.

One small truck which carries 500 feet of 2½ inch hose, booster pump and necessary small equipment and tools.

The personnel consists of six full time men, a Chief, Assistant Chief and four engineers; two engineers and one officer are on duty 24 hours a day. There is also a crew of volunteers which ranges between fifteen and twenty. These volunteers are subject to call at any time. Fourteen sleep at the station and are available in case of fire.

The department has answered 121 calls during the period of this report. We have not had any serious fires, but we have extinguished many which could have become serious.

There are 378 extinguishers of various types in the hospital, which are maintained by the fire department and recharged annually. A report is kept of each extinguisher as to its date of recharge and location, its serial number and trade name.

In the different buildings we have 4,450 feet of 2 inch hose which is connected to standpipes, and 3,150 feet of 1 inch hose on standpipes. This is also maintained by the fire department. We have 3,100 feet of 2½ inch hose available for fire service.

All buildings other than those which are fire resisting are equipped with sprinkler systems, and these systems are inspected daily for any defects which might occur.

Since the installation of the fire department much has been done to make the buildings safe from fire. Wooden stairways have been removed and replaced with steel, wooden floors have been replaced with concrete, and buildings are being rewired with rigid conduit. In fact, all fire hazards are being eliminated as fast as possible. Classes are conducted with the employees to better acquaint them with fire hazards and what to do in case a fire should occur. They are also given talks on fire prevention, which is very important. Attendants are drilled and given instructions as to how to remove patients from a building in case of fire.

Inspections are made of all buildings, and where a fire hazard exists it is corrected at once. In years past many of the buildings had heavy iron bars in the windows. These have been eliminated and replaced with wire shutters. All shutters can be opened, making it possible to remove patients from them if it should become necessary so to do.

The fire department maintained at the present time would be a credit to a city of 15,000.

STATE LIAISON OFFICER

This department was maintained until September, 1939, when Mrs. Herberta Ann Leonardy resigned to accept a position with the University of Miami, since which time we have not been able to fill this position. The vacancy in this department has thrown considerable work on the other departments of the institution, and we have not been able to carry on our public relations in as satisfactory manner as we should have.

It is hoped that with the beginning of the new biennium we will be able to secure a suitably trained person to head this department, as in our opinion it is very important that it should be continued.

OCCUPATIONAL AND RECREATIONAL THERAPY

LILLIAN E. PERKINS,

Occupational Therapist

GLENN F. WRIGHT,

Supervisor of Recreation

Occupation and Recreation play an indispensable role in any program for the treatment of mental patients. In deteriorated and chronic cases, no more can be attained than to bring about a more satisfactory adjustment between the patient and his environment, which is a worthwhile objective in itself. But in new and more recoverable cases, occupation or recreation may often be a large factor in the resocialization and rehabilitation of the patient.

Various types of occupation and group recreation have been afforded at the hospital for many years, but prescribed, individualized activities, in which the patient's progress is measured in terms of his mental improvement, have been under way for only the past four or five years. It is intended that this scientific ordering of the patient's time will gradually expand until it replaces entirely the older regime which has largely been controlled by the institution's labor needs and limited funds for therapeutical activities.

An occupational therapy department conducted along scientific lines under the direction of a registered occupational therapist was established five years ago. This work has been gradually expanded until it now serves a number of women and men patients. All insulin shock treated patients are given regular class instruction.

The work, which is progressive, is graded into five grades of difficulty, and is given according to the diagnosis and the mental and physical con-

dition of the patient. It ranges from the simple task of rolling yarn into balls to the more difficult work of leather tooling or the weaving of intricate designs on the pattern loom.

The physician prescribes the treatment. The therapist receives the prescription, selects the suitable activity to get the desired results, keeps record of the reactions and progress of the patient, and has frequent consultations with the physician.

The crafts which are used as treatment include: leather tooling, basketry, loom weaving, painting and designing knotted belts, wood-carving, braid weaving, hooked rugs, knitting, crocheting, embroidery, work in cork, work in clay, and many others.

In the art room of the white female department many patients do fine needlework, this type of work being particularly beneficial for some types of mental disorders. The art room products are usually of a high quality and are often sold at a price sufficient to pay for the materials.

The occupational therapist gives instruction in occupational therapy to the student nurses as a regular course in their curriculum, and holds similar classes for the attendants. Various recreational activities have been inaugurated during the past four years. These include folk-dancing, dramatics—special plays and musical comedies. The casts for these productions are composed entirely of patients and the costumes, properties and scenery are made in the occupational therapy department. Programs of this sort are produced each month and given several times for patients and employees, approximately 400 patients attending one performance.

Under the auspices of the recreation department a weekly program is carried on, including the following:

Mondays

Three picture shows
Picnic

Tuesdays

Three picture shows
Bridge party
Diamond ball

Wednesdays

Patients privileged to attend show
in village
Play by occupational therapy play-
ers once a month

Thursdays

Picnic
Chapel services
Diamond ball
Dance

Fridays

Bunco party
Dance

Saturdays

Bridge party
Patients privileged to attend picture
show in village

Sundays

Chapel Services

In addition to the above, special entertainments are given from time to time by traveling organizations, musical and other programs broadcast over our radio system, dances for our employees, and many other extra features during the holidays.

During this biennial period we have entertained 302,808 persons, a daily average of 415.

LANDIS HALL

MATTIE SHELFER, *Matron*

By using the insurance money collected when fire destroyed the nurses' home, plus an allocation from our Special Maintenance Collections to match a grant from the Public Works Administration of the Federal Government, we have been able to build and equip a modern, two-story, concrete and steel building, capable of housing 300 of our nursing personnel.

Our School of Nursing, with its dietetics laboratory and class rooms, is in this building, together with parlors and lounge rooms for the use of the young ladies who call this home.

The Board has designated this building as Landis Hall, in memory of the late Attorney General Cary D. Landis, and a suitable bronze name plate has been placed on the building, with a painting of General Landis hung in the hall of the main entrance.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT

NORMAN JAMES, *Supervisor*

During the period covered by this report we believe there has possibly been more progress made in sanitation than in any similar period of the institution's history.

In the rear of the general kitchen an open trash box and swill cans on the ground have been replaced by a modern, concrete, screened, fly-proof trash and swill room. Replacing a dilapidated wooden, unscreened structure used as a vegetable preparation house is a modern, fly-proof, screened structure with concrete and sanitary floors for the preparation of vegetables for the general kitchen.

The Information Booth maintained by this department is equipped with a Kardex of all employees and their location; also all departments,

their locations and supervisors. A lost and found department is maintained here that has been of great value to the institution.

During the biennium this department has built septic tanks and absorption fields and connected them to all houses on the reservation which were unable, on account of location, to connect with the sanitary sewage system. Similar sanitary provisions have been installed at the water works, saw mill and all outlying departments of the hospital.

By the use of a second hand truck and reclaimed tank, the engineering department has enabled this department to regularly flush and clean the streets of the campus with this homemade street flusher.

The sanitary department daily covers the grounds of the entire reservation removing trash, rubbish, and improving the looks of the grounds, and removing fly and mosquito breeding places. The 280 buildings of the institution are regularly and systematically serviced for flies, mosquitoes, rats, mice, roaches, water bugs, ants and other insects. In the patient departments alone more than 5,000 beds are sprayed each month. All storm sewer and manhole openings are sprayed regularly every ten days. The hospital buys only the raw materials, all chemicals used by the department being compounded by the Supervisor at a great saving to the institution.

This department maintains the sewage disposal plant, which, though totally inadequate in capacity, is since the installation of an additional chlorinator functioning much better. It is imperative that we have an enlarged unit here at the earliest possible time, as this plant is overtaxed daily with a half million gallon flow beyond its capacity.

This department's trash truck moved during the biennium 12,957,700 tons of trash, while the swill truck hauled 16,205,514 tons of swill from the kitchens and residences of the institution.

SEWING ROOM

EMMA GLASS, *Supervisor*

The work of the sewing room has kept pace with the rapidly increasing population during the past two years. Thanks to the work accomplished by faithful employees and many patients, who find an outlet to better adjustment through work in this department, our clothing costs per patient have been kept down while the volume of work in the sewing room has markedly increased to an all time high as evidenced by the making of: Dresses, skirts, capes, blouses, gowns, pajamas, shirts, slips,

coveralls, suits, aprons, bibs, collars, caps, bath robes, and many other pieces of wearing apparel totaling more than 61,000 pieces.

Bed linens	54,582 pieces
Other institutional linens	34,391 pieces
Repair work to clothing and linens	31,800 lbs.

MATTRESS FACTORY

H. M. DEAN, *Supervisor*

Since the installation of our modern mattress equipment during the closing part of the last biennium, the needs of the institution for mattresses and pillows have been met in a most satisfactory manner, and at a very limited cost. Using cotton and ticking donated by the Surplus Commodity division of the Federal government we have produced during the period under report the following:

	1938-39	1939-40	Totals
Cotton Mattresses manufactured for use	851	950	1,801
Cotton mattresses manufactured for Florida Farm Colony.....	0	100	100
Cotton mattresses manufactured for Florida Industrial School.....	0	20	20
Cotton pillows manufactured for use.....	1,067	731	1,798
Moss mattresses renovated.....	2,156	1,282	3,438
Moss pillows renovated.....	1,051	725	1,776
Mattresses renovated for employees (sales).....	66	115	181
Pillows renovated for employees (sales).....	5	15	20
Total number manufactured and renovated.....	5,196	3,938	9,134

LAUNDRY

G. B. KIRKLAND, *Supervisor*

During the biennium we have completed and occupied a one-story, fire-proof, laundry building, 80 x 192. Approximately 80% of the machinery in this building is new.

With this addition to our laundry the needs of the institution should be adequately taken care of for a number of years to come.

During the period under report we have handled more than seven and a quarter million pounds of laundry, at an average price of \$.0161 per pound.

LIBRARY

LUCILLE ROOKS, *Librarian*

The culmination of work undertaken years ago to develop a general library for the use of the patients and personnel of the institution has finally reached fruition during the present biennium. We are indebted particularly to the Order of Eastern Star and Mrs. Ross G. Harris, Past Worthy Grand Matron, for the success of this undertaking, and wish to extend our thanks to this order, to the Business and Professional Women's Clubs of Florida, who agreed to sponsor this library at their State Meeting in May, 1939, and other organizations and individuals who have donated books and magazines.

We have an annual circulation of approximately 25,500, and an average of 200 books are repaired each month in the book bindery. Six patients have been trained as assistant librarians.

A division of the library has been established at the First Offenders' Camp. The books are selected by the hospital librarian and placed in the custody of the camp librarian. Much reading interest has been created among these boys.

A tour through all hospital wards with a book cart once a week provides reading material for those ill.

A catalog of the books is provided for all patients who care to read and are unable to go to the library. The patient selects the book he desires, makes request to the librarian and she delivers the books.

Magazines are distributed in hospital and general wards daily.



RECEIVING HOSPITAL

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

STAFF

*RALPH E. STEVENS, M. D.	}	
W. D. ROGERS, M. D.		
W. G. MILES, M. D.		Chief Physician
F. E. DAVES, M. D.		Clinical Director
J. B. O'CONNOR, M. D.		Assistant Physician
J. C. STATHAM, M. D.		Assistant Physician
J. H. SCHULTZE, M. D.		Assistant Physician
DAVID E. WYNEGAR, M. D.		Assistant Physician
C. K. HAYES, M. D.		Assistant Physician
JOHN T. BENEOW, M. D.		Assistant Physician
E. H. RUEDIGER, M. D.		Pathologist
F. V. GAMMAGE, M. D.		E. E. N. T. Specialist
EDITH E. NORMAN, M. D.		Radiologist
PHILIP WORCHEL, M. A.		Psychologist
A. F. DOUGLAS, D. D. S.		Chief Dentist
E. L. STEPHENS, D. D. S.		Assistant Dentist
W. A. SHEAROUSE, D. D. S.		Assistant Dentist
R. E. MORGAN		Laboratory Technician
MELBA HUTCHISON		Laboratory Technician
ROBERT MILLER		Laboratory Technician
AMORETTE GRIMES		X-ray Technician
T. J. HICKS, JR.		Pharmacist
DORA FULGHAM, R. N.		Supervisor of Nurses
LUTA BOWEN, R. N.		Assistant Supervisor of Nurses
ELSIE MOOG, R. N.		Director, School of Nursing
LILLIAN E. PERKINS		Occupational Therapist

VISITING STAFF

J. G. LYERLY, M. D.	Neurosurgeon
J. C. DAVIS, M. D.	Urologist
MARK F. BOYD, M. D.	Malaria Research
S. F. KITCHEN, M. D.	Malaria Research

CONSULTING STAFF

RALPH GREENE, M. D.	Neurologist
H. MASON SMITH, M. D.	Neuro-psychiatrist
W. H. SPIERS, M. D.	Neuro-psychiatrist
W. C. MCCONNELL, M. D.	Psychiatrist
WM. H. MCCULLAGH	Psychiatrist

*Deceased

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

At the close of the last biennium, June 30, 1938, there were 4,268 patients in the Florida State Hospital, and at the close of this biennium, June 30, 1940, there were 4,613 patients, showing a net gain during the biennium of 345 patients. A total of 6,358 patients were hospitalized during this time, with an average number present for the two years of 4,420. These figures represent an all time peak in patient population.

The tables No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 will explain the Movement of Population for the period under report.

During this biennium there appears to be a stabilization in the first admissions rate. For the year 1938-39 there were 819 first admission, and in 1939-40, 943. This does not include the returned from furlough and escaped patients. This admission rate compared with the years prior to 1934 indicates a gradual improvement in the general health of our State. Each biennial period from 1930 to 1938 shows a decrease in the number of patients admitted with neurosyphilis, amounting to the reduction during those years of over forty per cent. More intelligent public control and treatment of syphilis may be given major credit. Also the diet deficiency diseases are responsible for a smaller number of psychoses, dropping steadily from 72 to 12 admissions in the course of four biennial periods.

Decline in Death Rate

Another factor which has influenced the increase in patient population is the decline in the death rate, which has reached an all time low during the last fiscal year—53.39 deaths per thousand patients under treatment. This is one of the lowest death rates in the entire country for State mental institutions. During the past twelve years, the hospital death rate has been reduced more than half, an accomplishment which may be attributed to the increase in the Medical Staff, improved living conditions for the patients, and an increase in the personnel of the hospital. A recent examination of records revealed that the greatest reduction has been in deaths from infectious and respiratory diseases, which are more responsive to medical control. The influence of the lower death rate upon the average patient population is, of course, in the direction of increase. It is very unlikely that the death rate will fall much, if any, lower than its present level. (See Table 5)

Recovery Rate:

The release rate from the institution is somewhat lower than the average release rate of the country for mental institutions. One explanation bearing on these figures is the fact that we employ a more conservative policy in releasing patients. We do not have any out-patient clinics, or Psychiatric Social Workers. Another factor influencing these figures is that this is the only mental institution in the State, and we have committed to our care hundreds of mental defectives, epileptics and seniles, a majority of whom become permanent institutional cases.

The method used in discharging patients is essentially the same as it was thirty-five years ago. In two ways it holds the discharge rate in check: it limits the furlough of patients to those who can be released to their families without professional supervision; and for these patients it makes adaptation to home and community difficult without psychiatric guidance. Under these conditions we may expect the discharge rate to remain low, and the readmission rate high. Changes in the number of new patients admitted with various mental diagnoses have a significant effect on the discharge and death rates and on the size of the population. The most conspicuous change taking place in the last decade has been the decrease in the number of patients admitted with neurosyphilis. Another change is the rapidly mounting number of patients admitted with dementia praecox. During the period of 1930-32 when we instituted malaria therapy, 517 patients were admitted with some form of syphilis of the central nervous system. Until recently these cases were considered incurable, but during the last calendar year we released more patients suffering with some form of syphilis than we admitted to the institution. (See Tables 6 and 7).

ACTIVITIES OF THE STAFF

The Staff of the Florida State Hospital is composed of fourteen well trained and qualified physicians. Their efforts are coordinated to carry out the purposes of the hospital in the most effective manner. The "Officer of the Day" system is employed, with physician's services available at all times.

Receiving Service

The Receiving Hospital is divided into four receiving wards, according to sex and color. There is a medical officer in charge of each of these wards, and when a patient is received a preliminary examination is made at that time. The patient remains on the receiving service until all ex-

aminations have been completed, and the case ready for presentation to the diagnostic Staff. Every new admission receives an x-ray of the chest, dental examination, complete blood count, blood Kahn, Kline, and Hinton; spinal fluid Kahn, cell count, colloidal gold test, albumin, protein, and globulin. Urinalysis and stool examination is made, and any other indicated blood or x-ray work.

After the case history has been compiled, physical, neurological examinations, and mental work completed, the patient is presented to Diagnostic Staff by the attending physician.

Diagnostic Staff

A staff conference is held each morning of the week, except Sunday, for one hour for the purpose of reviewing and confirming diagnoses of new admissions, at which time therapy is planned. All the staff conferences are conducted by the Clinical Director.

Progress Notes

Progress notes are made on each patient following admission, weekly for four weeks, monthly for five months, and every six months thereafter.

General Staff Conference

General Staff conference is held once each week on Friday afternoon, and all patients recommended for discharge are presented. Cases released on furlough are not necessarily brought before this conference as the physician who is attending the patient has authority to release the patient on furlough to the nearest relative, or guardian. The furlough agreement extends over a period of one year, at the end of which time the patient is automatically discharged. A furloughed patient may be returned to the institution any time during the year of furlough. The person removing the patient furnishes the hospital with a monthly report concerning the patient's condition.

Clinical Conference

On the second Thursday of each month at 7:00 P. M. a clinical conference is held, at which meeting papers are read by staff members; all deaths for the preceding month reported and discussed; occasionally films are shown of medical and surgical interest. Accurate records are kept of these conferences, and much interest is shown in these meetings.

Psychologist, PHILIP WORCHEL, M. A.

The hospital has had a full time psychologist since February, 1937, who assists the psychiatric staff in its activities. Psychological examinations are conducted on patients when referred by their attending physician. These examinations include testing general intelligence and specific aptitudes, to secure a more complete survey of the patient's personality, and to determine what degree of mental deterioration may have taken place. Patients are tested before any special treatment, and the test is also repeated after completion of treatment, especially in Insulin and Metrazol shock therapy, and pre-frontal lobotomies, to determine if possible what results may have been obtained.

The psychologist also gives interviews to patients. Psychological testing has also been used to advantage in the selecting of personnel. These examinations are given all applicants for the Nurses' Training School.

The psychologist serves as an instructor of Psychology in the School of Nursing. His services are also used in the attendants' Training Course.

GENERAL HOSPITAL

During this biennium the General Hospital has been increased in size, and at present consists of 417 beds, of which 205 are in the General Hospital, 49 in the Tuberculous Hospital, 36 in the white male Receiving Hospital, 36 in the white female Receiving Hospital, 49 in the colored male Receiving Hospital, and 42 in the colored female Receiving Hospital.

The nursing staff has also been increased, and at present we have in our employ 22 graduate nurses and 76 student nurses. In the general hospital we also use nurses' aids and orderlies.

In this biennium the Folmar Building, named for Doctor J. Q. Folmar, has been occupied as a base hospital. This has added considerable hospital space, and increased the efficiency of medical, surgical and psychiatric care. In this building, on the ground floor, is located the offices of the Chief Physician and the Superintendent of Nurses. All records of patients are filed in these offices, and a clerical staff of nine is employed to handle the work connected with the patients' records and correspondence.

There are plans under way at present to add a new wing to this building, which will house an Operating Suite, X-ray Department, Personnel Physician's Office, Emergency Room, Fracture Room, Cystoscopic Room, Physiotherapy Department, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Department, and the Drug Room. (See Table 8).

HEALTH

The general health of the patients of the Florida State Hospital, as well as the employees, is a large responsibility, which has to be carried by the medical staff. Efforts have been made to raise the level of the general health during the past two years with much success. One strong indication of this is the marked decline in the death rate, which has previously been stated as having been cut in half during the past twelve years. Aside from the sanitary measures taken, and the inoculations and vaccinations which are given each patient and employee, a rather thorough examination is given each employee which includes a complete physical examination, x-ray of the chest, blood Kahn, Kline and Hinton; urinalysis, stool examination, and smears. With this procedure we have been able to raise the level of general health among the employees, and also to eliminate many undesirable applicants. This work requires the full time of one staff member in making routine examinations of applicants, and caring for the medical and surgical needs of the personnel.

The last biennial report refers to the eradication of amoebic dysentery. I am very happy to report that only an occasional case has shown up since the last report. Several of these cases were picked up in the Receiving Hospital on new admissions.

During the biennium we have had no serious accidents, and no epidemics of any consequence. During the Winter of 1938-39 and 1939-40 we had incidences of influenza which manifested themselves in mild form and attacked only a limited number of patients. These outbreaks were readily controlled by isolation measures, discontinuing of social activities, and visiting hours during this time. All contagious diseases are put on the basis of strict quarantine, and every effort is made to prevent the spread of infections.

The water supply and the milk are tested in our Laboratory at weekly intervals to eliminate any infection from this source. All milk is pasteurized, and our cattle herd is examined by the State Health Officers.

RADIOLOGY AND PHYSIOTHERAPY

EDITH E. NORMAN, M. D.

There is a well equipped Roentgenology and Physiotherapy Department, with a full time Roentgenologist and two technicians. For diagnostic work and superficial x-ray therapy, the department is equipped with the latest model 100 K V shock-proof, x-ray equipment.

For deep x-ray therapy the latest model 200 K V shock-proof Maximar apparatus, and 50 Mgms of radium are available.

In the physiotherapy department is the latest model of radio wave Inductothermy machine, replacing the old model short wave diathermy machine. The latest model Ultra Violet quartz, or sun ray lamp, replaced the old model. In this department is also an Infra Red lamp for heat therapy.

There is also a well equipped viewing and file room, with recently purchased metal cabinets for protection and storage of films.

The latest addition is a clinical camera for photographing malignant tumors both before and after treatment.

X-ray therapy, which was once contraindicated in acute infections, is now often the therapeutic method of election for many of these conditions, and the summary below indicates the marked increase of work along this line. Ultra Violet therapy is now used in conjunction with, and often replacing, superficial x-ray therapy in the various skin and superficial lesions.

Cancer work has made great strides in the past few decades, through the recognition of the high percentage of cures in early treated cases in comparison with the marked low percentage in advanced cases, and with the education of the public to the necessity of early treatment. Since our resident cases are observed early, the results have been quite gratifying. Of the cases far advanced before admission the results obtained have not been so satisfactory.

Within the coming year the X-ray Department will be moved to the new hospital wing, now being planned, where adequate room has been provided for expansion. In the coming biennium we hope to add to all departments, and also to establish several innovations such as inductopyrexia, hydrotherapy, and electrocardiograph.

During the past two years, from July 1, 1938, through June 30, 1940, the following work was accomplished:

	July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939	July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940
X-rays	3,057	2,816
Fluoroscopic examinations	76	44
Superficial X-ray Therapy	607	571
Radium Therapy	67	51
Deep X-ray Therapy	647	517
Basal Metabolism Ratings	52	17
Infra Red Treatments	241	173
Ultra Violet Treatments	80	504
Diathermy Treatments	20	36
Inductothermy Treatments	0	428

DENTAL DEPARTMENT

A. F. DOUGLAS, D. D. S., *Chief Dentist*

During this past biennial period the physical provision for carrying on the dental service for the patients and employees of the Institution has undergone extended improvement, until at the time of this report the Dental Infirmary represents perhaps the most modern and completely equipped clinic of its sort in any state maintained mental institution in the United States, if not in any hospital of any class. In it are included ample reception room space for white patients and employees, separate reception-room, operating-room and sterilizing facilities for the colored patients and employees, five general operating rooms, a complete surgical operating room, sterilizing rooms, a recovery room, library, record clerk's office, personal office, and laboratory.

This very complete clinic represents a realization of many years planning and effort and the cooperation of the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions toward this result is herewith gratefully acknowledged.

A very efficient small dental clinic has been set up during the past biennium at the Florida Industrial School for Boys at Marianna and the dental department of our institution still continues to furnish the dental service for the School. In this connection it is recommended that steps be taken to relieve our service of this responsibility in the early future. Since this work was taken over in 1931 by this department, there has been an increase of approximately 1,200 patients in our institution, 345 of this number representing the increase during the past two years. In order to care properly for this past, and reasonably to be expected future increased patient population of our own Institution, our entire personnel is needed. Moreover it is recognized that under the present arrangement the inmates of the Industrial School do not receive anything like adequate dental care and that Institution could without question utilize the services of a full time resident dentist to advantage.

During the past biennial period there has been set up a well defined and regulated plan for the dental care of the employees of our institution, based on a free service with nominal cost charge for materials used in restorations. This plan has been well received by the employees, and has served to do away with many abuses that had arisen because of a former lack of well defined limits to this service.

There follows a tabulated record of the dental operations for this biennium:

	July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939	July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940
Examinations.....	1,189	1,468
Re-examinations.....	2,659	3,442
Extractions.....	4,082	3,681
Prophylactic Treatments.....	3,157	3,146
Palliative Treatments.....	1,307	1,367
Irrigations.....	1,222	922
Observations.....	3,150	3,270
Denture preparations and adjustments.....	2,790	2,641
Dentures delivered.....	626	562
Crown and bridge preparations and adjustments.....	999	553
Crowns and bridges delivered.....	274	144
Repair dentures.....	296	305
Repair bridges.....	30	26
Fillings.....	2,955	3,584
Radiographs.....	607	441
Hospital and ward visits.....	749	706
Fractures.....	3	4
Total operations.....	26,411	25,829
Total patients seen (sittings).....	24,001	23,257

SCHOOL OF NURSING EDUCATION

ELSIE MOOG, *Director*

The past two years have seen many changes in our School of Nursing Education, physical changes and changes in the general conduct of the school. These changes may be listed as follows:

1. The School was moved to new quarters in the new Nurses' Home on January 18, 1939.
2. The new quarters include a lecture hall, a demonstration room, a laboratory, a utility room, a store room, and a library and office.
3. The equipment has been added to and brought up to date.
4. Class hours have been increased to meet the recommendations as listed by the Florida State League of Nursing Education.
5. Laboratory courses have been established in Dosage and Solutions, Microbiology, Chemistry, and Dietetics.
6. Sociology, Social Problems in Nursing, Introduction to Medical Science and Public Health Nursing have all been added to the curriculum.

7. A three-month course in Psychiatry has been established for students of other schools.
8. Affiliation at Charity Hospital in New Orleans was begun July 1, 1939. The affiliation includes three months in obstetric nursing, three months in pediatric nursing, and two months in communicable disease nursing.
9. A lecture course of twenty hours for attendants was begun in September 1939, to be given twice a year.
10. An Institute on Mental Hygiene and Psychiatric Nursing was held in April of 1939 and again in 1940.
11. The student body has increased from twenty-nine in July, 1938, to sixty-three at the present time.
12. An assistant to the Director of Nursing Education has been added to the teaching staff.

PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY

E. H. RUEDIGER, M. D.

Our pathological laboratory is under the direction of a full time pathologist, who is assisted by three technicians. Our laboratory is also approved for technicians' training, and two students are under instruction at present. It is our plan to increase this number to five in the near future.

The laboratory is equipped and capable of handling any laboratory procedure that is necessary in operating an accredited hospital.

Our Department of Pathology is quite active, and we have been able to obtain permission for autopsies on about 50% of the deaths in the institution. (See Table 9)

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEPARTMENT

F. V. GAMMAGE, M. D.

This department is handled by a full time E. E. N. T. Specialist who routinely examines every new admission to the hospital, carries out indicated treatment, and consults with other staff members when his services are requested. Patients who have errors of refraction, and who are capable of handling glasses, are furnished them.

DRUG DEPARTMENT

T. J. HICKS, JR.

Our drug dispensary is located in the General Infirmary, and is under the direction of a registered pharmacist. It is our plan to house this department in the addition to the Folmar Building, now being planned, which will furnish adequate space, and make it more readily accessible to the various hospital wards. Drugs are dispensed to wards daily upon doctors' prescriptions. We carry a complete line of drugs in large quantities. Only drugs of the highest quality are used.

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

W. G. MILES, M. D.

For the past two years we have had a daily average of 46 white patients in our new Tuberculous Hospital. This building was designed for the treatment of tuberculosis in the mentally ill. It is well adapted for this purpose, has a kitchen in connection with the building, where suitable food is prepared and served to the patients in an attractive manner.

Over this period there have been 178 pneumothoraces, 49 pneumoperitoneums, 6 phrenic nerve evulsions, 4 rib resections, and 14 thoracentesis, and 1 pneumolysis. Before and after pneumothorax patients are fluoroscoped and progress is charted on diagram of lungs. X-ray studies are made of each active tubercular case every three months to determine the patient's progress. Sputum examinations, sedimentation rates, blood counts, and blood chemistry are done routinely, and all along during patient's illness.

The physician in charge of the tubercular service is frequently called in consultation by other members of the Staff to aid in making, or ruling out, a diagnosis of tuberculosis among the remaining patients and personnel. One graduate nurse is in charge with 8 attendants and orderlies.

The mortality rate among our tubercular cases is approximately 3%. This is due to the fact that many of our cases are committed in a far advanced, highly infectious condition.

For several years it has been the practice of this hospital to do a routine x-ray on each new admission's chest, also applicants for personnel. By this procedure many early cases of tuberculosis have been discovered and successfully treated.

SURGERY

With a population of 4,613 average patients, and a large personnel, a number of surgical conditions arise. During the year from July 1, 1938, through June 30, 1939, 671 minor and major operations were performed. From July 1, 1939 through June 30, 1940, 787 operations were performed. Surgery is under the direct supervision of the Chief Physician, who approves all surgical procedures. A large number of patients have benefited considerably by surgery, especially in the removing of pathological conditions which are contributing causes of their mental illnesses.

On the visiting staff we have a urologist who visits the hospital each week, and who consults and aids in urological treatments.

A neurosurgeon visits the hospital each month, and sees all patients where neurological surgery is indicated. After the completion of our new surgery unit, which is being planned at present, I am sure the efficiency of the department will be increased to a considerable extent, as more patients can be handled with the same personnel.

There is still a decline in the number of fractures occurring among the patients. This, we feel, is due to improved living conditions, increase in, and better trained personnel.

INSULIN AND METRAZOL SHOCK THERAPY

In September, 1937, Insulin and Metrazol shock therapy were instituted at the Florida State Hospital in a very cautious and considerate manner. Our results were very satisfactory, as reported in the last biennial report. We have continued this form of therapy through this biennium, and are well convinced that selected cases derive considerable benefit from this form of treatment. I think the fact has been established that the patients receiving the most benefit are those with a very short duration of mental illness. This form of therapy has been carried on cautiously, and on a very small scale. It is our plan to expand this form of treatment to where we will be able to handle a larger number of patients, believing that our experience justifies such expansion.

We have used occupational therapy in conjunction with our shock form of treatment, which we think has proved its worth. With the expansion of shock therapy, it will be necessary to increase our occupational therapy department. To give the desired treatment, adequate additional ward space must be arranged, additional doctors, nurses and attendants provided, as this form of treatment requires highly specialized and trained personnel.

MALARIA THERAPY SERVICE

MARK F. BOYD, M. D.

Malaria therapy for the treatment of patients suffering from dementia paralytica (paresis) and other forms of cerebrospinal lues has been continuously available during the biennium through the collaboration of the Division of Malaria Research of the State Board of Health, which is supported by funds received from the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Malaria therapy is prescribed for suitable patients by the regular medical staff of the hospital. The inoculations are performed, and the general management of the patients during their malaria attack is supervised by a resident physician on the hospital staff under the general supervision of the Chief Physician of the hospital. The Division also contributes to the salary of a technician in the hospital laboratory. The service also uses the laboratory and insectary facilities of the Division which are located in Tallahassee.

Malaria therapy is necessarily restricted to patients who are found to be in reasonably good physical condition. Inoculations are made by both infected blood and mosquito vectors, using a local strain of all three species of plasmodiae. During the attack patients are hospitalized and the clinical course is guided by daily parasite counts, weekly blood counts and urinalyses, and constant supervision for complications. Unless there is some contraindication, the malaria is allowed to terminate spontaneously.

The value of this form of therapy is clearly shown in a survey made in 1937 of the preceding six years work. Greatest benefit was to neurosyphilitics of the parietic type, but there is definite evidence that it is of prophylactic value in cases of cerebrospinal syphilis without psychosis.

Those patients who are young and whose symptoms are of short duration show the greatest improvement. In any given class, improvement is proportional to the severity and duration of the malaria attack. An optimum of conditions seems to be found in selected patients who experience over twenty paroxysms of fever, reaching 104 degrees or over, in which group the remissions (those improved sufficiently for discharge) reached 62.5 per cent. Age, duration of symptoms, fewer paroxysms, or lower temperature levels retard these figures.

The use of chemotherapy with malaria therapy gives better results than either of these alone.

The following tables show distribution of inoculations made during the period of July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1940:

Table A
Inoculations for Malaria Therapy (1938-40)

	Primary Inocula- tions	Re-Inoculation After				
		Previous Failure		Previous Take with		
		Same or Diff. Species		P. f.	P. v.	P. m.
	White Col.	W.	C.	W. C.	W. C.	W. C.
VIVAX						
(a) Mosquitoes						
(102-6=96)						
Takes	64	12		2	4	
Failures	17	1		1	1	
TOTAL	81	13		3	5	
(b) Infected Blood						
(135-25=110)						
Takes	51	25		1	9	
Failures	37				12	
TOTAL	88	25		1	21	
QUARTAN						
(14-1=13)						
Infected Blood						
Takes	4	3		1	6	
Failures						
TOTAL	4	3		1	6	
FALCIPARUM						
(a) Mosquitoes						
(13-2=11W)						
(47-2=45C)						
Takes	1	28	7		4	
Failures	6	12	2			
TOTAL	7	40	2	7	4	
(b) Infected Blood						
(6-1=5W 57C)						
Takes	4	44	8	2	5	
Failures						
TOTAL	4	44	8	2	5	
	{W.					
	{C.					
Total Inoculations		White 235		Colored 102		
Less Duplications		45		13		
Total Patients on Service		190		89		

Table B

PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSES OF PATIENTS RECEIVING MALARIA THERAPY

	White	Colored
Paresis		
Meningo-encephalitic lues.....	86	69
Meningo-vascular lues.....		
Systemic lues.....		
Cerebrospinal lues.....		
Lues with psychosis.....		
Dementia Praecox.....	81	10
Manic-depressive.....	11	10
Feeble-minded.....	7	.....
Multiple sclerosis.....	1	.....
Diagnosis not yet available.....	4	.....
Total.....	190	89

Table 2

ADMISSIONS TO THE HOSPITAL DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1939-40

	Patients in Hospital	Admitted on Commitment	Returned from Furlough	Returned from Escape	Readmitted on Former Commitment	Transferred from Other States	Returned from Furlough Drug Addict, New Commitment	Admitted by Authority of Board from Boys' Industrial School	Returned: Absent with Leave	Admitted by Authority of Board from Florida State Farm	Transferred from Florida Farm Colony	Admitted by Authority of Board	Transferred from Veterans' Hospital	Admitted under House Bill 178	Returned from Furlough, House Bill 329	Admitted for Transfer to Other States	Transferred from District of Columbia	Returned from Stay in Private Sanitarium	Committed by Circuit Court	Admitted by Birth
July.....	4,408	82	13	6	2	2	1	1	1											
August....	4,425	75	11	2	4	3														
September..	4,449	61	8	1	9	1				2										
October....	4,465	60	10	1	4	3		1			1	1								
November...	4,473	64	9	2	6	2						1	1							1
December...	4,501	75	14	2	2	1				1	1			1						1
January....	4,502	82	7	3	8															
February...	4,542	65	7	1	3	1		1							1					
March.....	4,547	78	10	1	1	4				1						1				
April.....	4,571	72	16	1	2	2					1						1			1
May.....	4,592	68	10	4	3	3										2		1		
June.....	4,613	69	10	2	4	1				1									1	
Totals.....		851	125	26	48	23	1	3	1	5	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3

Table 3

SEPARATIONS FROM THE HOSPITAL DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1938-39

	Discharged	Died	Furloughed,,	Escaped	Transferred to Other States	Babies Dying	Transferred to Veterans' Adm. Facility	Transferred to Florida State Farm	Discharged to Obtain Old Age Assistance	Babies Adopted	Discharged by Court Order	Escaped: Admitted under House Bill 329	Eloped with Husband	Furloughed: Admitted under House Bill 178	Discharged to Obtain Blind Assistance	Discharged to Return to Boys' Industrial School	Died: Prisoner	Discharged: Admitted by Authority of Board	Remaining
July.....	8	18	34	9	4	1	1	1											4,283
August.....	2	23	32	1					2										4,299
September.....	8	20	36	7	1		1												4,299
October.....	9	30	27	4			1			2		1							4,307
November.....	7	23	31	6				1											4,297
December.....	7	29	41	3			2		1				1	1				2	4,297
January.....	4	31	19	10			1	1	3										4,315
February.....	10	20	17	6	1		1												4,350
March.....	4	31	30	7			2								1				4,348
April.....	6	30	35	4	2											1			4,373
May.....	3	26	29	3	2												1		4,394
June.....	8	24	29	6				1			1		2						4,408
Totals.....	76	305	360	66	10	1	9	4	6	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	

Table 4

SEPARATIONS FROM THE HOSPITAL DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1939-40

	Discharged	Died	Furloughed	Escaped	Transferred to Other States	Babies Sent Home	Transferred to Veterans' Adm. Facility	Transferred to Florida State Farm	Absent With Leave	Discharged to Obtain Old Age Assistance	Transferred to Boys' Industrial School	Discharged by Judge, House Bill 329	Discharged: Admitted by Order of Board	Transferred to Florida Farm Colony	Discharged Drug Addict Acts of 1935	Babies Adopted	Furloughed: Admitted under House Bill 178	Transferred to Private Sanitarium for 30 Days	Furloughed: Admitted under House Bill 329	Remaining
July.....	8	25	46	8	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,425
August....	12	18	35	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,449
September	7	19	37	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,465
October....	10	24	36	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,473
November	6	12	32	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,501
December..	4	34	46	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,502
January....	6	25	25	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,542
February..	6	34	23	3	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4,547
March.....	6	23	37	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4,571
April.....	6	26	34	6	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,592
May.....	9	21	32	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4,613
June.....	8	33	43	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,613
Totals	88	294	426	49	8	2	6	6	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	

Table No. 5
DEATH RATE AT THE FLORIDA STATE HOSPITAL
OVER A PERIOD OF TWELVE YEARS

Fiscal Year	Patients Treated during Year	Deaths During Year	Death Rate per 1000 Patients
1939-40	5,508	294	53.4
1938-39	5,258	305	58.0
1937-38	5,072	272	53.6
1936-37	4,966	311	62.6
1935-36	4,723	299	63.3
1934-35	4,877	364	74.6
1933-34	5,111	460	90.0
1932-33	5,083	433	85.2
1931-32	4,907	384	78.2
1930-31	4,865	461	94.7
1929-30	4,509	457	101.4
1928-29	4,375	435	99.4

Table 6
PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

	JULY 1, 1938—JUNE 30, 1939					JULY 1, 1939—JUNE 30, 1940				
	W.M.	W.F.	C.M.	C.F.	Total	W.M.	W.F.	C.M.	C.F.	Total
WITH PSYCHOSIS										
1. General Paresis.....	31	13	56	14	114	35	8	40	14	97
2. With other forms of Syphilis of the Central Nervous System.....	1	1	15	5	22	5	5	11	8	29
3. With Epidemic Encephalitis.....	1				1	3				3
4. With other Infectious Diseases.....										
5. Alcoholic.....	10	1	3		14	9		7		16
6. Due to Drugs and other Exogenous Poisons.....	4	2			6	6	1			7
7. Traumatic.....	4		1		5	7				7
8. With Cerebral Arteriosclerosis.....	28	30	22	13	93	37	40	27	11	115
9. With other Disturbances of Circulation.....										
10. With Convulsive Disorders.....	6	10	3	2	21	15	5	8	7	35
11. Senile.....	18	14	14	2	48	47	14	7	4	72
12. Involutional Psychoses.....	1	12	1		14	6	20		2	28
13. Due to other Metabolic, etc. Diseases.....	2	12	4	3	21	7	4	4	1	16
14. Due to New Growth.....	2				2					
15. With Organic Changes of the Nervous System.....	1	2			3	4	2			6
16. Psychoneuroses.....	3	12	1		16	3	3		1	7
17. Manic-Depressive.....	28	55	15	29	127	46	54	15	29	144
18. Dementia Praecox (Schizophrenia).....	63	60	30	32	185	85	58	27	36	206
19. Paranoia and Paranoid Conditions.....		3	1		4	2	1		1	4
20. With Psychopathic Personality.....	9	5	1		15	8	4	1		13
21. With Mental Deficiency.....	11	7	15	5	38	19	12	10	1	42
22. Other Undiagnosed, and Unknown Psychoses.....	17	10	4	4	35	16	21	23	10	70
TOTAL WITH PSYCHOSIS.....	240	249	186	109	784	360	252	180	125	917

Table 6
PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS — Continued

	JULY 1, 1938—JUNE 30, 1939					JULY 1, 1939—JUNE 30, 1940				
	W.M.	W.F.	C.M.	C.F.	Total	W.M.	W.F.	C.M.	C.F.	Total
WITHOUT PSYCHOSIS										
24. Epilepsy.....							6			6
25. Mental Deficiency.....	1	1			2	1		3		4
26. Alcoholism.....	9		1		10	4				4
27. Drug Addiction.....	1	3			4	1	1			2
28. Personality Disorders due to Epidemic Encephalitis.....										
29. Psychopathic Personality.....	4	1			5		2			2
30. Primary Behavior Disorders.....										
31. Other, Unclassified and Unknown, Without Psychosis.....	7	3	2	2	14	2	5		1	8
TOTAL WITHOUT PSYCHOSIS.....	22	8	3	2	35	8	14	3	1	26
GRAND TOTAL.....	262	257	189	111	819	368	266	183	126	943

Table No. 7
ADMISSIONS BY COUNTIES

	JULY 1, 1938 THRU JUNE 30, 1939					JULY 1, 1939 THRU JUNE 30, 1940				
	W.M.	W.W.	C. M.	C. W.	TOTAL	W.M.	W.W.	C. M.	C. W.	TOTAL
Alachua.....	6	6	11	5	28	9	7	1	2	19
Baker.....	1			1	2	2				2
Bay.....	11	5	4	3	23	16	2	3	3	24
Bradford.....		1			1	2				2
Brevard.....	1	3	1	1	6	2	2	1		5
Broward.....	3		2		5	6	4	2	2	14
Calhoun.....	3	2	1	1	7	6	2	1		9
Charlotte.....	2	1			3		3	1		4
Citrus.....	2		1	2	5	1				1
Clay.....	2	1			3			2		2
Collier.....		1	1		2	1	1	2		4
Columbia.....	1	3	4		8	5		3	1	9
Dade.....	22	14	13	5	54	31	15	9	7	62
De Soto.....	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	2		6
Dixie.....	1	1			2	1	2	2		5
Duval.....	19	44	23	14	100	30	24	27	16	97
Escambia.....	11	11	9	4	35	19	17	3	6	45
Flagler.....	1		1		2					
Franklin.....	5			1	6	4			1	5
Gadsden.....	2	2	6	6	16	9	4	9	9	31
Gilchrist.....		1			1					
Glades.....	1		1		2					
Gulf.....				1	1	3	1	1		5
Hamilton.....	2		1	1	4		1			1
Hardee.....	2	1			3	2	2			4
Hendry.....	1				1		1			1
Hernando.....			1		1			2	3	5
Highlands.....	1	1	1	1	4			1		1
Hillsborough.....	22	27	10	2	61	34	25	10	7	76
Holmes.....		3			3	3	5			8
Indian River.....	2		5		7	3	2	3	1	9
Jackson.....	7	5	1	6	19	8	4	3	2	17
Jefferson.....	3	1	4	2	10	1	3	4	3	11
Lafayette.....	2				2	2		1		3
Lake.....	6	1	4		11	4	4		2	10
Lee.....	3	2	2	1	8	4	3	5	1	13
Leon.....	13	5	9	6	33	10	3	12	9	34
Levy.....	3	2	1	1	7	3	2	4	1	10
Liberty.....	2				2		3			3
Madison.....	3	8	1		12	7	4	2		13
Manatee.....	4	4	3	2	13	6	2	1	3	12
Marion.....	2	4	5	4	15	6	5	9	3	23
Martin.....				1	1	2	1			3
Monroe.....		1		1	2	2	2			4
Nassau.....	3	1	2		6	1				1
Okaloosa.....	1	3			4	5	5			10
Okeechobee.....		1	1		2		1			1
Orange.....	6	17	6	5	34	16	12	7	9	44
Osceola.....	2	1	1	1	5	4	2	1		7
Palm Beach.....	8	5	5	2	20	9	5	6	2	22
Pasco.....	5	4	3		12	3	6	1	1	11

Table No. 7
ADMISSIONS BY COUNTIES — Continued

	JULY 1, 1938 THRU JUNE 30, 1939					JULY 1, 1939 THRU JUNE 30, 1940				
	W.M.	W.W.	C. M.	C. W.	TOTAL	W.M.	W.W.	C. M.	C. W.	TOTAL
Pinellas.....	8	8	4	4	24	10	8	3	6	27
Polk.....	7	10	6	4	27	16	12	7	4	39
Putnam.....	4	3	3	3	13	5	2	2	4	13
Santa Rosa.....	3	1	1	3	8	1	5	.....	1	7
Sarasota.....	.....	1	3	.....	4	4	3	.....	.....	7
Seminole.....	3	5	6	3	17	4	3	7	3	17
St. Johns.....	3	1	3	.....	7	2	2	3	1	8
St. Lucie.....	2	2	1	.....	5	5	1	2	1	9
Sumter.....	2	.....	1	1	4	1	2	.....	.....	3
Suwannee.....	2	5	5	2	14	2	1	2	2	7
Taylor.....	2	6	.....	1	9	1	.....	1	1	3
Union.....	9	3	6	2	20	8	2	6	1	17
Volusia.....	10	7	2	3	22	7	13	3	2	25
Wakulla.....	2	3	.....	1	6	2	3	1	.....	6
Walton.....	2	1	1	.....	4	4	5	2	1	12
Washington.....	1	2	.....	1	4	4	9	1	.....	14
Other States.....	4	5	2	2	13	8	6	2	5	21
TOTALS.....	262	257	189	111	819	368	266	183	126	943

Table 8
REPORT OF GENERAL HOSPITAL

	July 1, 1938 to June 30, 1939	July 1, 1939 to June 30, 1940
WHITE MALE		
New Admissions, Regular Commitments.....	237	330
New, Transferred from Other States.....	2	7
New, Drug Addicts, Admitted, House Bill No. 178, Acts of 1935 Legislature.....	1	1
New, Admitted by Authority of Board for Treatment, No Papers, Not Insane.....	3	
New, Admitted by Authority of Board for Observation and Examination.....		1
New, Transferred from Florida Industrial School for Treatment.....	1	3
New, Admitted from Florida Farm Colony.....		2
New, Admitted for Purpose of Being Transferred to Other States.....		2
New, Transferred from Walter Reed Hospital.....		1
New, Transferred from Marine Hospital.....	1	
Transferred from Veterans' Hospital, Arkansas.....		1
New, Committed by Circuit Court.....		1
Admitted from Raiford for Treatment, by Authority of Board, No Papers.....	1	3
Admitted Without Papers by Authority of Board for Treat- ment—While Out on Escape.....	1	
Readmitted from DePaul's Sanitarium, New Orleans, La.....		1
Readmitted on Former Commitments.....	15	15
From Furlough, Regular Manner.....	53	47
From Furlough, Having Been Committed and Furloughed Under House Bill No. 329.....		1
From Escape, Regular Manner.....	30	10
Babies Born of State Patients (Still Born).....	1	
Number of Patients Treated in Hospital.....	2,229	2,386
Daily Average of State Patients Treated in Hospital.....	98	108
WHITE FEMALE		
New Admissions, Regular Commitments.....	236	230
New, Transferred from Other States.....	5	9
New, Admitted by Authority of Board for Treatment, No Papers, Not Insane.....	1	
New, Transferred from Florida Farm Colony.....		1
New, Admitted from Raiford for Treatment by Authority of Board, No Papers.....	1	
New, Admitted for Purpose of Being Transferred to Other States.....		1
New, Drug Addicts.....	1	
Readmitted on Former Commitments.....	12	25
From Furlough, Regular Manner.....	58	53
From Furlough on New Commitments.....	1	
From Furlough on New Commitment, Having Been Com- mitted and Furloughed Under House Bill No. 329.....		1
From Escape, Regular Manner.....		2
Babies Born of State Patients.....	1	2
Number of Patients Treated in Hospital.....	1,853	1,935
Daily Average of State Patients Treated in Hospital.....	67	88
COLORED MALE		
New Admissions, Regular Commitments.....	178	175
New, Transferred from Other States.....	2	2
New, Admitted from Raiford for Treatment by Authority of Board, No Papers.....	1	1
Admitted by Authority of Board for Observation and Ex- amination—No Papers.....		1

Table 8
REPORT OF GENERAL HOSPITAL — Continued

	July 1, 1938 to June 30, 1939	July 1, 1939 to June 30, 1940
COLORED MALE—Continued		
Committed by Circuit Court While Out On Furlough	1	.....
Readmitted on Former Commitments	6	4
Recommitted While on Escape	1	.....
From Escape, Regular Manner	12	4
From Furlough, Regular Manner	8	6
Number of Patients Treated in Hospital	867	882
Daily Average of State Patients Treated in Hospital	32	37
COLORED FEMALE		
New Admissions, Regular Commitments	106	116
New Admissions, Transferred from Other States	2	5
New, Admitted by Authority of Board for Treatment, Not Insane, No Papers .....	.....	.....
Admitted by Authority of Board from Raiford for Treat- ment, No Papers .....	.....	1
Readmitted on Former Commitments	3	4
From Furlough, Regular Manner	4	7
From Escape, Regular Manner	1	.....
Babies Born of State Patients .....	.....	1
Number of Patients Treated in Hospital	752	747
Daily Average of State Patients Treated in Hospital	36	35
TOTAL		
New Admissions, Regular Commitments	757	851
New, Transferred from Other States	11	23
New, Drug Addicts, Under House Bill No. 178, Acts of 1935 Legislature	1	1
New, Drug Addicts, No Special Act	1	.....
New, Admitted by Authority of Board for Treatment, Not Insane, No Papers	4	.....
New, Admitted by Authority of Board from Raiford for Treatment, No Papers	3	5
Admitted by Authority of Board for Examination and Ob- servation .....	.....	2
Admitted from Florida Farm Colony .....	.....	3
Admitted from Florida Industrial School for Examination and Treatment	1	3
Admitted for Purpose of Being Transferred to Other States ..	.....	3
Admitted by Authority of Board for Treatment While Out on Escape	1	.....
Transferred from Marine Hospital	1	.....
Transferred from Veterans' Hospital, Arkansas .....	.....	1
Transferred from Walter Reed Hospital .....	.....	1
Committed by Circuit Court .....	.....	1
Readmitted from DePaul's Sanitarium, New Orleans, La. ....	.....	1
Readmitted on Former Commitments	36	48
From Furlough, Regular Manner	123	113
From Furlough on New Commitment, Having Been Commit- ted and Furloughed Under House Bill No. 329 .....	.....	1
From Furlough on New Commitments	1	.....
From Escape, Regular Manner	43	18
Recommitted While Out on Escape	1	.....
From Furlough, Having Been Committed and Furloughed Under House Bill No. 329 .....	.....	1
Babies Born of State Patients (Including One Still-Birth— First Year)	2	3
Number of Patients Treated in Hospital	5,701	5,950
Daily Average of State Patients in Hospital	233	268

LABORATORY REPORT

	July 1, 1938, through June 30, 1939	July 1, 1939, through June 30, 1940
Urinalysis.....	16,565	11,642
Feces Ova and Parasites.....	2,989	2,344
Kline.....	3,898	2,875
Kahn.....	3,898	2,875
Hinton.....	1,905	2,875
CSF—Kahn.....	909	908
CSF—Cell Count.....	916	908
CSH—Hinton.....		908
CSF—Globulin.....	989	908
CSF—Chemistry.....	19	14
CSF—Total proteins.....		908
CSF—Colloidal Gold.....	360	339
Blood Count Complete.....	2,454	3,035
White and Differential.....	352	503
Red Count and Haemoglobin.....	3,029	1,991
Blood Smears.....	17,112	15,782
Blood Smears Malaria Parasites.....	2,946	3,607
Blood N.P.N.....	57	53
Blood Creatinine.....	7	24
Blood Sugar.....	88	138
Blood Urea Nitrogen.....	1	
Blood Vitamin C Determination.....	1	3
Blood Determination of Sulfapyridine.....	63	289
Blood Serum Albumin and Globulin.....	4	
Blood Bromide.....	48	
Blood Calcium.....	14	2
Blood Phosphorus.....	6	2
Blood Cholesterol.....	4	9
Blood Chlorides.....	5	3
Blood Platelet Count.....	2	3
Blood Reticulocyte Count.....	42	25
Blood Culture.....	40	62
Blood Typing.....	75	102
Blood Sedimentation.....	176	478
Blood Bleeding and Coagulation Time.....	86	74
Blood Agglutination.....	21	237
Blood Determination of Sulfanilamide.....		29
Blood Serum Chemistry.....		4
Blood Vitamin B Determination.....		2
Blood Uric Acid Determination.....		3
Blood Serum Bilirubin.....		1
Blood Sulfamethythiazol Determination.....		19
Sputum Smears.....	452	325
Sputum Concentration for T.B.....	21	16

LABORATORY REPORT Continued

	July 1, 1938, through June 30, 1939	July 1, 1939, through June 30, 1940
Throat and Mouth Smears	105	129
Gram Stains	479	488
Gastric Contents Routine Examination	39	23
Gastric Contents Examined for T.B.	48	42
Stool Stained for T.B.	10	2
Urine Stained for T.B.	6	.....
Urine for Prophyryne Determination .....	.....	73
Inoculation of Guinea pig	13	7
Pleural Fluids	6	6
Autogenous Vaccine	7	4
Pneumococcic Typing	70	98
Culture for Diphtheria	23	4
Culture for All Other Materials	133	86
Icterus Index	29	16
Van den Berg Test	15	11
Volume Index	3	1
Fragility Test	2	1
Dark Field Examination	6	.....
Autopsies	92	96
Surgical Tissue Examinations	65	69
Liver Function Test	1	13
Glucose Tolerance Test	1	1
Water Analysis	484	407
Milk Analysis Butter Fat	386	288
Milk Analysis Bacterial Count	211	155
PSP Test	7	10
Miscellaneous Stains and Smears .....	.....	19
Basal Metabolic Readings .....	.....	37
Ascitic Fluid .....	.....	3
Determination of Sulfanilamide Breast Milk .....	.....	1
Determination of Sulfamethylthiazol in Urine .....	.....	16
Rose Bengal Test		1
Test for Bichlorides in Urine		1
Grand Totals	61,795	56,433

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